To the Editor of National Whig | Native Americanism.

Native Americanism.

Ma. Earron: Without offering any views on the merits or demerits of the party or its doctrines, embraced in the caption at the head of this article, I will, nevertheless, say a few words on the connection which they form with those of the party that have always charged the Whigs with being the advocates of them. Now, sir, it is well known to, every man in Philadelphia, that Mr. Levin, the only Notice American candidate in Congress, course from one of the most thoroughly democratic districts in Permsylvania, and is himself, if unything, one of the same party. This is too well known to need any other proof. Well, on looking into the proceedings of Congress for the past week, I find, first, that that gentleman nominated Mr. French as the democratic candidate for the Clerk of the House, and that Mr. French cereived the full vide of his party. Again, in the election for Chaplain yesterlay, the entire democratic vote was given for Mr. Ievin's nominec, the Rev. Mr. Cushman—thus showing most clearly, that it there is not a secret waterstanding between the democrate and Naive Americans, there is at least a strong sympathy and concurrence of action. The ayes and mays on the election for Chaplain yesterday, it is sufficient evidence; and, therefore, it may be expected from henceforth, that the most particular riends of the adopted citizens—the "unterrified democracy," will show their direction for them in sonic other way besider sustaining all the nominations of one representative of "Native Americanism" in Congress.

[Frem the Matamorae Flag, Nov. 27.]

one fepresentative of "Native Americanism" in Congress.

[From the Matamorus Flag, Nov. 27.]

From Gautemala and San Luis de Potosi.

A Mecican gentleman who arrived in town on Thursday last from Gautemala, makes a statement which, if true, promises our troops some more fighting on this line. The author of the report is a citizen of this place, well known, and said to be good authority for what he states. He states that he left Gautamala on the 15th inst, and came through by the way of Tula. Minon was at Gautemala with 500 cavality, acting as a corpa of observation for Gen. Pillsola, whom he represented as being in San Luis with 900 troops. The intention of Gen. Fillsosa was said to be to march upon Saitillo, as soon as it was sacertained that Gen. Taylor had left the country.—The Mexicans have great confidence in Fillsola, and he people of San Luis were presuming largely upon the weakness of our forces when once from under leading the continuence of the dreaded Taylor. He says that the people are not at all dispirited by the loss of their capital, and evince as strong a determination as ever to continue the conflict.

Even though we may not believe this report our barry.

people are not at all dispirited by the loss of their capital, and evince as strong a determination as ever to continue the conflict.

Even though we may not believe this report ourselves, we feel it a duty to make it public—no harm can result from its proving unfounded, and if true, the warning may be of service.

Our informant says, also, that Urrea had left Tula with several hundred cavalry for Victoria, to settle accounts with Gov. Fernandez, of this Siate, being greatly incensed at the many harsh things the Governor has said of him. The Governor has sailed to his add Capt. Capestran, who is said to have gone to his support with a considerable Ranchero force. A figt was expected—"Hurrah bear, hurrah husband."

We understand that Major Forsyth, paymaster, is to be relieved at this post by Major David Hunter, and will proceed to Tampleo. Capt. Webb is also to be relieved of his duties of quartermaster, at this post, by Capt. Wm. Chapman, formerly of the Fifth Infantry. Capt. W. is to return to Point Issel—tak ing the place of the late Capt. Churchill.

The mail from Monterey, yesterday, brought is the Garette of the 10th and 13th instant. Neithedate contains an iten of news. Gen. Wood was occupying General Taylor's old camp ground at the Wainst Springs.

The news from Saitillo was to the 12th—all quies

eapying General Taylor's old camp ground at the Walnut Springs.

The news from Saltillo was to the 12th—all quies and well—Col. Hammtranck, of the Virginia regiment, in command at that post. Merchants have experienced much difficulty in getting goods to Monterey and Saltillo, and all kinds are scarce at bott-places. The rates domanded for transporting merchandise from Camarigo to Monterey are so exorbitant that but few merchants can make the venture. Ephteen dollars per mule load, of three hundred pounds, or six dollars per hundred, are the rates now shored at Camargo, destined for Monterey and Saltillo, the owners not feeling justified in sending them up at present rates.

as a substance a soul too well to think it worth saving a sala what can the Bishop want at Washington!

As there is a good deal of speculation about this matter, we may as well offer per conjectures this matter, we may as well offer per conjectures this matter, we may as well offer per conjectures the matter, it is well known, then, that Bishop Highes takes great interest in the affair of the new mission to Rome. In fact, he wants to have his own candidate sent there as envoy; and his favorite, on whom he has pitched for the officer, is Mr. Vantrugh Livingston, of this city, who made himself very series that per the series of a supportion, of the city, who made himself very series and the clergy here, that they ought to have the selection of the min ister to the Vatican. The Catholics in this country number, probably, one-tent of the whole population, and by the annexation of the whole population, and by the annexation of the whole population, and the clerk the selection of things it is expected that His Holiness will create cardinal legates, or a Nuncio to this country unit which even who would be a fitter candidate for the high dignity than Bishop Hughes? who could render it more propular, in the end, than him? who could make a greater fass about it?

Well, be it so, We have taken a great interest in

than dissuly a popular, in the end, than him I who could make a greater fuss about it I well, be it so. We have taken a great interest in the course of Bishop Hughes, from the first moment that he made his appearance in the political and religious affairs of New York; and even yet, we do not despair of making him some day Cardinal, and, if we can, a Pope. In the meantime, it may be estisfactory to him to have Mr. Livingston sent as Envoy to Rome. If, by his preaching at Washington, and his private interviews with Mr. Polk, he can succeed in accomplishing his object, well and good. [N. Y. Herald.

[N. Y. Herald. IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN THE SENATE.-Mr.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN THE SENATE.—Mr. Dickinson yesterday submitted the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed:

*Resolved, That true policy requires the Government of the U.S. to strengthen its political and commercial relations upon this Continent by the annexament of such contiguous territory as may conduce to that end and can be justly obtained; and that neither in such acquisition nor in the territorial organization thereof, can any conditions be constitutionally imposed or institutions be provided for or established inconsistent with the right of the people thereof to form a free sovereign State, with the powers and privileges of the original members of the Confederacy—meant for territory belonging to the United States, and the confederacy of the original members of the confederative system of the confederative system of the confederative system of the confederacy attempts the object therein to the Legislatures chosen by the people thereof.

*Appraise in Central America—We see the confederative processing the confederative thereof.

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—We are in re-ceipt of papers, and in all parts they continued to enjoy peace and tranquility.

(To the Editor of the National Whig.)

MR. GIDDINGS.

Mr. J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, has done me the honor to notice my hasty communication on the subject of his party treason, in the House of Representatives in Tuesday last, and has attributed its authorship to a member of Congress. I feel under some obligation to reply to the remarks and statements in which he thought proper to indulge on that occasion. I am aware that no honor is to be acquired in a contest with imbeclify. It is in vain to reason with a madman, or one intellectually impotent, and I regard Abolitonism, under the present order of things, as a species of madness that is beyond the power of reason to cure—or even to intigate. Mr. Giddings is laboring under this species of monomania, and whatever may be the power of his intellect on other subjects, it is evident he is insane on the question of negro slavery, and exhibits himself as a political Don Quixotte, whenever that question is raised. How such a man can call himself a Whig it is difficult to say. A Whig is one who adomers and rigidly adheres to the constitution of his country, and who considers it his solemn and imperative duty never to vicine it, to adopt and act upon such principles as will conduct to the honor, harmony, and happiness of society, and welfare and prosperity of the nation. He studiously avoids the dangerous and useless agitation of questions calculated to excite disgust, disunlon, or civil war, and will rather "bear the ills we have, than fly to those we dream not of." But.Mr. G. says he is a Whig, and that he has been brought up one. If it be so, he has been brought up magni nominic umbra, and his Whiggery is but the umbra, the mere shadow and not the substance. No genuine Whig could act as he has done and say that his conscience is at rest. It is an insult to common sense to suppose that any man would abandon a parent or friend in the hour of (To the Editor of the National Whig.)
MR. GIDDINGS.

so, he has been brought up magni nominis umbra, and his Whiggery is but the umbra, the mere shadow and not the substance. No genuine Whig could act as he has done and say that his conscience is at rest. It is an insult to common sense to suppose that any man would abandon a parent or friend in the hour of need, and claim to be his friend still. If he can reconcile the base desertion of his political friends the refusing to vote for the nominees of the party to which he pretends to belong to his constituents, they can be more easily guilled than I should conceive them capable of being. He may possibly deceive them as he has deceived the Whigs here, and "hold the word of promise to the ear, and break it to the sense." Such treachery he has no doubt practised before, but treachery cannot remain long masked or unpunished. The Devil will not always be able to coaceal his cloven foot, and the constituents of this man will yet be enlightened on the subject of his political turpitude, if his last act is not sufficient to call down on his head, as it has upon that of his colleague in treason, Mr. Palfrey, their deepest abhorrence and execution. How can he reconcile his vote at the lection of Clerk of the House to his conscience, or his constituents, when it is known that the motion made by Mr. Campbell, when a member of that body, to expel him as unworthy of a seat among patriotic and honorable men, so rankled in his heart, as to lead into to betray his party, and prove a traitor to the Whig cause? If such deep rooted mallgairy as this can meet with the approbation of his constituents, they are not the high-minded and patriotic men I have always understood them to be; after the made to feel with bitterness and shame. As a Whig, I wish all who belong to the party to be firm and united. If do not cover the character of a whipper in, as Mr. G. has pleased to designate me, but will be made to feel with bitterness and shame. As a Whig, I wish all who belong to the party to be firm and united. If do not cover the character of

grace. EPAMINONDAS.

[To the Editor of the National Whig.]

Mr. Entron: Please give place to the following extracts from the St. Louis Union, a democratic paper. They contain some items that may be new to many of your reader.

tracts from the St. Louis Union, a democratic paper, They contain some items that may be new to many of your readers.

Several very important inventions have recently been patented. One of them is an improvement in stram-boilers, by James Montgomery, of Tennessee. I am not mechanic enough to give you a clear written description of this invention, and can only say that it consists of a boiler of novel construction, forming, as it were, a complete honey-comb of flues, of course of a smaller size than the flues now used, and set vertically instead of horizontally. The inventor claims that it will save fifty per cent, in fuel, will occupy much less room than the old style boiler, and will weigh much less and generate steam faster; and, above all, "it will not blow up under any circumstances." It possesses many other advantages which I cannot now enumerate. It is very highly recommended by Professor Renwick, of New York, and by a number of extensive Engine builders in that city, and also by Capt. Shrev, of St. Louis. As this is a matter of interest to a large portion of your citizens, I weight refer them to a late number of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, in which they will find a full description of this important invention.

But steam is no longer to be used as a motive power. Mr. James P. Egan, of Dresden, Ohio, has just filed a caveat, for an invention for propelling machinery by Electro-Magnetism. This consists of what he terms a "contraction magnet," being a series of circular magnetised plates, connected in such a manner as to admit of their being drawn apart to a given which being properly charged with electricity, forces out the piston, which forces itself back again by the magnetic power within it, and thus, power is obtained which can be increased to any required extent.

out the piston, which forces itself back again by the magnetic power within it, and thus, power is ob-tained which can be increased to any required ex-tent. Machinery for the contraction magnet, will require neither boilers or fuel, and of course will be of great saving in cost and bulk, and besides, there cannot possibly be an explosion. It can be worked cheaper than steam. This I know is hard to swal-

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State of Ohlo.

TO NEWSMEN AND NEWSBOYS.—You can buy the Daily National Whig, for \$1.50 pm. nuthorate cores; and at that rate for any less or greater quantity, by paying the cash for the same on delivery. And you can have the Weekly National Whig for \$3.00 per surange copies on the same form any less or greater number of copies on the same form.

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.

abject to the decision of the Whig National Con If the great question of the pacification of Mexico shall not swallow up all other ques-tions that may come before Congress, the subject of penny or two cent postage will command the earnest attention of that body. Mr. Johnson went into the General Post Office the enemy of low postage, and two years have sufficed to convert him to the Rowland Hill theory. There is no good reason why the Post Office Department should be made the Post Office Department should be made to pay its own expenses, and the other Departments of the Government be charged upon the General Treasury. The public interest alone should be consulted in framing a tariff of postages, and now that the present tariff has worked so well, we hope that it will be reduced to two cents per half ounce and under on letters for any distance great or small, and that newspapers and periodicals will be transported over the whole country free of charge. These are modifications of the present postage law univercations of the present postage law univer-sally demanded, and we firmly believe that the Department will speedily sustain itself— since that is considered a desideratum—under such a system. But whether it will sus der such a system. But whether it tain itself or not, the low rate ought to be established and the deficit of receipts be supplied out of the common fund. We shall plied out of the common fund. We shall not stop to argue the necessity there is for abolishing postages in toto on newspapers, &c. This subject will come up again in connection with the means of transporting free newspapers, and we shall then dwell upon it more at length, and show that there

upon it more at length, and show that there is no difficulty about it.

Akin to the modification of the Post Of-Akin to the modification of the Post Office laws, is the appropriation by the Government of the existing telegraphic system, and the extension of it under laws of the United States. This engine of communicating intelligence ought not to remain an hour in private hands. An appropriation ought to be instantly made for buying out all the parties interested, and a regular governmental system ought to be organized.—And the first grand principle of such an organization ought to be the lowest possible rates of toll. We would make the rate of transmitting matter over all the lines for any distance whatever, great or small, two cents per hundred words. Let the expense of sustaining the system be paid out of the public

Arrans in Carriar Areanca.—We are in receipt of papers, and in all parts they continued to enjoy peace and tranquilling in cost and build, and besides, as more carried and an advantage of the continued of the c

higher the price, therefore, they can obtain for their grants, the better for them. Allow them to sell their claims, and they will get far more for their bounties than they even now get. Restriction upon trade is a tax, according to the nature of that restriction upon the consumer, upon Mr. Walker's principles. How then can he advocate such restrictions upon soldier's rights?

The warehouseing policy will come up before Congress under new auspices, and be accompanied by an illustration of the whole English system. The American commissioners sent out to examine into the subject, report that the value of goods in store in Great Britain is 388 millions of dollars, and that the stores for holding these goods cost 40 millions of dollars. Ere this, may we not hope that the fears of members in relation to this subject have subsided, and that they will perfect the law by all the means in their power? They will have ample materials at hand.

The establishment of a home commission, to ascertain the amounts of money which are

The establishment of a home commission, to ascertain the amounts of money which are due by old Mexico to our claimants, is a measure loudly called for by the interests of the country, and by the rights of the claimants themselves. Our government has trifled long enough with these men. The amount of that debt must be assumed some day, and the sooner we know what it is, the earlier it will be paid, and the more surely. From the very best sources we are assured that fifteen millions will not cover the whole amount claimed, adding the interest to the ascertained allowances. We protest against this government turning round and robbing the claimants against Mexico a second time, by voting them some "five miserable milby voting them some "five miserable mil-lions of indemnities," as was done on a for-

In the midst of the many interesting questions that present themselves as worthy tions that present themselves, as worthy of the consideration of Congress, last, on the present occasion, though not least, is the River and Harbor improvement policy. It is the duty of Congress to pass the bill ve-toed last year; and if it is vetoed again, to pass it over the President's head. It is time that the physic of the retainment should be

pass it over the President's head. It is time that the abuse of the veto power should be arrested. And while millions are going out of the country to kill and shoot the public enemy, there is nothing to hinder the devotion of a few millions to clearing out and improving the western rivers, harbors, &c.

We are not half way through the subjects which crowd upon Congress; and yet Congress will be fully able to reach and act upon them all at an early day, if long speeches are eschewed, and votes thrown with rapidity. May the working spirit of the early days of the Republic be present in the halls of Congress this winter!

The attempt of Mr. Giddings to escap from the consequences of his party treachery in the election of the officers of the House by opening a fire upon the National Whig for exposing his tergiversation, has only served to deepen the feeling of odium against him for his traitorous conduct. We knew that our remarks and the remarks of our corthat our remarks and the remarks of our correspondent Epaninondas would touch him
in the raw, but we were unprepared for the
violent effect they have had upon him. We
had rather supposed that he would have
hidden his head in shame for his desertion of
the Whig standard in the hour of danger,
than that he would attempt to hrave the universal condemnation of his conduct by the
whole Whig delegation in Congress, excepting himself only and his few brethren in
treachery; but we have been misstaken.
His self-condemnation—for conscience is a
cruel accaser—has driven him, not to repentance for his acts, but to vent his spleen and impotent rage upon this journal for holding up his conduct to the execution which it so

Giddings that the National Whig aims to speak the sentiments of the whole Whig party of the Union upon all the great questions which come before the country, and that it does not give heed to sectional Whig sentiments, except to announce them as a matter of intelligence; that it is the sworn enemy of all the wretched isms which seek to engraft themselves upon real Whig doctrines, and that it repudiates in toto that devilish monomania of which the member from Ohio is possessed, viz: political negroslavery-abolitionism; that whatever sentiments this journal may entertain upon any given question prior to the organized action of the whole Whig party upon it, after that organized action is had, it sacrifices all preconceived opinions and preferences, and goes into the conflict under the party flag, and does battle for the common right. We have rates of toll. We would make the rate of transmitting matter over all the lines for any distance whatever, great or small, two cents per hundred words. Let the expense of sustaining the system be paid out of the public treasury, until it should reimburse that expense, which it ought rapidly to do. And here we may express a hope that, both under the mail and telegraph systems, the franking privilege may be entirely abolished, except in the transportation and transmission of intelligence for the press, which shall always Whig who acts the traitor to his party.

and we shall, without tear or tayor, denounce any Whig who acts the traitor to his party.

This paper, the National Whig) was put into my hands on Saturday last, and is the first copy which I have met with. It was established in this city some six months wince, with the avowed purpose of promoting the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency—Mr. Gidding's Speech.

Mr. Gidding's Speech.

Now, however, that he has come to know if, we trust its contents will not be lost upon him. But Mr. G. misrepresents the object of establishing this paper. It was not for the mere purpose of promoting the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency. It was for the avowed object of promoting the ascendancy of Whig principles and Whig doctrines in the administration of the General Government, and, believing that the whole Whig mind of the country had determined to place the old Thunderer in the chair of State—as we still believe to be the case, we did nothing more than respond to the manifest wishes of the Whig people, in declaring for him for President. We go for certain success under Taylor, in preference to risking a deleat under any other man—but, our views are subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.

views are subject to the decision of the Whig Nation al Convention.

Intimations have gone out that gentlemen on this floor were greatly dissatisfied with my voice On that point I will only say, that if such be the fact, let them stand forth and avow their dissatisfaction in a mannabecoming American statemant, and neither they nor the country shall wait long for an avoyal of the country shall wait long for an avoyal of the principles on which I acted.—Mr. Glidding's Speech.

Intimations, indeed: Why, if you call the denunciations which have gone out respecting your course intimations of dissatisfaction, you could, on the same principle, call the loud thunders themselves soft whispers! You ask gentlemen on the floor of the House, to avow their dissatisfaction at your course. Pear not, sir. It will be done in the most prompt manner, when the time shall come, and with a unanimity you little dream of. As to the principles upon which you have acted in the cicculon of Speaker and Clerk, whatever else they may be, we know they will not be Whig principles, for they teach fieldly to a man's part standard in battle, as the Alpha and Omega of partisanship.

The proprietors are not known to the public theory its columns in the ordinary manner; but their names are kept out of view. Common fame speaks of the heatoblishment as a joint stock concern, well principally by a political clique of this city, but in the support of which some members of this House are interested. Of these facts, however, I can only speak from report.—Mr. Gidding's Speech.

The name of the proprietor of the National Waig is not kept out of view. It is, and ever has been, at the head of the paper. He is a working man, and not ashamed of his estate. If Mr. Gidding's is incredulous upon the subject, we stand ready to satisfy his curiosity. It is not a joint stock concern. It is exclusively the property of the Proprietor. No political clique whatever, has any thing to do with it, nor are any members of either House or Senate interested in the property of the paper. That the true Whig members of Congress may feel interested in secing our establishment succeed is natural enough, and their good wishes have not been sparingly tendered us. All your facts, therefore, Mr. G., are untruths. Whether they were uttered purposely or not, we do not charge, but leave to your conscience to answer.

truths. Whether they were uttered purposely or not, we do not charge, but leave to your conscience to answer.

It appears quite evident that the owners, the editor and correspondent, think it policy to keep hid from public gaze. They appear to have formed a political cabal, with the Quixotic intention of guiding the Whig party in the Coming Presidential contest.

The name of the owner of this paper, as we have said elsewhere—for there is but one owner—is not hid from the public gaze. It is emblazoned at the head of the paper. In regard to our editor and our correspondents, we are responsible for every thing they write. That their names do not appear in our paper, is our own pleasure, and not any affair of Mr. G. or any one else. As to the intention ascribed to us by Mr. G. if it be Quixotism in us to warn the Whig party against association with treacherous negro-phillism and to rely upon its own strong arm in the next Presidential contest, then we must own to the "soft impeachment." We have no confidence in the Swiss Guard of Political Abolitionism in which the honorable gentleman from Ohio bossts of being a high officer.

I now call attention to the articles read at the Clerk's table. The first appears to have come from an anonymous correspondent, but it speaks familiarly of what passed in the Whig caucus, and is by many supposed to have emanated from a member of this body. If such be the fact, I hope he may be driven from his hiding place, and compelled to stand forth to the public gaze.—Mr. Glidding's Speech.

Here again is Mr. G. at fault. Our correspondent Epaminondus is not a member of the House of Representatives. If Mr. G. knew who he was, he would be the last man in the world to ask Epaminondus to lift his vieor. As it is—woe unto Mr. G. if our correspondent resumes his pen. Epaminondus is an old Whig, one who was born in this District, and who has lived to near threescore years with a political and personal reputation of unblemished integrity, one who hates treachery in high places as a crime that nev

tremble for the consequences. Mr. G. will take care never again to call up spirits without knowing what spirits are coming!

1, however, will say to the House, that their assaults are perfectly understood. Their object is to browbeat members, and intimidate them from following the dictates of their own judgment in the discharge of their official duties. It remains to be seen how far their objects will be attained.—Mr. Gidding's Speech.

All wrong again, Mr. G. We have made no assaults whatever upon you and those gentlemen who deserted their standard. It was you and they who assaults whatever upon you and those gentlemen who deserted their standard. It was you and they who assaulted the Whig flag, and we only came to the rescue. We browbeat no man, intimidate no man.—We go for the largest liberty in the discussion of public questions, but when party section is the question for consideration, we hold every man to be a trailor to his party, if he do not sustain that action, after it receives the prior assent of the majority of the party. There is no remedy for the violation of this principle, according to our judgment, but expulsion of Speaker and Clerk. In the course which I gave at the election of Speaker and Clerk. In the course which I then pursued, I was guided solely by the dictates of my own judgment and conscience, and am responsible only to my constituents and my God. For the manner in which I discharged that duty, I shall at all time to my large the standard of the very large that duty, I shall at all time to my large the standard of the very large that duty, I shall at all time to my large the standard of the very large that duty, I shall at all time to my large the standard of the very large that duty, I shall at all time to the majority of the party in the secondard of the very large that duty, I shall at all time to the majority of the party of the ready to give explanation to those ever I may deem if due to [Mr. Gidding's Speech.]

In order that we may assist the honorable gentiteman in giving an ex

truce for his acts, but to vent his spleen and impotent tage upon this journal for holding up his conduct to the execration which it so richly deserves. He now stands confessed a traitor to the Whig party.

In his haste, however, to turn public attention from contemplating the turpitude of his own acts, he deals in the most flagrant mis-statements respecting this journal, which we have corrected in our own way, in this number. Meantime we assure Mr. Giddings that the National Whig aims to speak the sentiments of the whole whig party of the Union upon all the great questions which come before the country, and that it does not give heed to sectional Whig sentiments, except to announce them as a matter of intelligence, that it is the care.

selves, we confess that we aim to be the Whippersont of traitors to the Whip party, and we think we can claim the same purpose for all our true Whig

I also represent the strongest Whig district or the United States. * It has never been represented except by Whigs. Nor has it ever wavered in its political faith.—Mr. Gidding's Speech.

What a pity it is then that its present Representations of the same of himself, for he has not the same of himself, for he has not the has he has fossed

tive cannot say the same of himself, for he has not only scarce of in his political faith, but he has toseed to and fro in it, until he has lost all affinity for Whig doctrines and Whig principles of action, one of the first of which is,—fi lelliy to party when that party is REV. J. B. DONELAN.—Now that the election for Chaplain of the House has been decided, we feel free to speak of the liberal course of the Whig majority in that body, in offering to the Rev. J. B. Donelan, pastor of St. Matthew's Catholic Church in this city, through a committee. He chaplainer of the House

through a committee, the chaplaincy of the House Mr. D., however, declined the honor profferred him by the Whigs, in consequence of having to devote his time to other duties of a more pressing kind. Mr. Benton is determined to bring the Fremont matter before the Senate in some shape or form. In what particular aspect it is difficult to conceive, unsultant to the state of War, concerning the charges preferred from that quarter, in conjunction with the original one, entered by Gen. Kearny. This may form the topic of a long irritating discussion, that will contribute little to the harmony of the "Democracy."—Phil. N. Amer.

RR. CALBOUN'S RESOLVES.

Submitted in Senate this day, Dec. [5, '47.]

Resolved, That to conquer Marsico and to hold it, either as a Province, or to incorporate it in our Union, would be inconsistent with the avowed object for which the war has been prosecuted; a departure from the settled policy of the Government; in conflict with its character and genius, and in the end subversive of our free and popular instinctions.

Resolved, That no line of policy, in the further prosecution of the war, should be adopted which may lead to reonsecution of the war, should be adopted which may lead to reonsecution.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Rev. Mr. Gurley delivered a prayer; after which, the Clerk read the journal of yesterday.

Mr. Vinton, of Ohlo, then introduced his resolution to organize a new committee of the House, to be called the Committee of Commerce, whose duty it would be to inquire into the state of trade, commerce, and agriculture within the States, so as to collect and report upon a statistical account of all these matters.

concert and report upon a statistical account of all these matters.

Mr. Rheit, of South Carolina, took ground against the organization of such a committee, as is formation was not sanctioned by the Constitution of the United States, no such power of the private affairs of the State, or the people, being found in that instrument.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, took a different view of the powers of the General Government, and challenged to the Reneral Government, and challenged to the Sanctine Government, and challenged to the Government, and challenged to the Government, and challenged to the Reneral Government, and challenged to the Reneral Government, and challenged to the Government, and creak in the West the public in money should be expended, but on the Massissippil, Ohio, &c., and the lakes, where the lives and property of thousands of citizens in that section of country were exposed annually to destruction.

Mr. Beddinger, of Vignila, expressed views similated to Mr. Rhett, and contended strongly against the creation of any such committee.

Mr. Woodward, of South Carolina, then got the Book, but on motion of Mr. Jacob Thompson, he gave way for the reception of a nessage from the President of the United States, which was read.

The measuage contained the President's objections to the passage of the River and Harbor Improvement Bull, which he vetoed hast session, and not having lad time then to give his reasons for so doing, this measure of the River and Harb

the same end which the gentleman from Onto many view.

Mr. Vinton rose then to deny the charge in the President's message, that had not a former President arrested the system at the time, the country would be involved in a debt of \$200,000,001; and he also denied that the committee that had charge of the subjectiant the time had the intention to encourage such a system of improvements, or would involve the country in a debt, but only for the purpose of expending the residum that might remain in the Treasury unappropriated for other purposes.

Mr. Vinton was speaking when we left the House.

BALTIMORE, Deci

BALTIMORE, December 14.

FLOUR.—The flour market remains dull; small soles of Howard st. brands were made on 'Change at \$3,25, more than which purchasers are unwilling to give, though some are asking higher figures. City Millers are generally asking \$6,37 1-2, without being able to find purchasers; offers of \$65,31 1-4, have been refused. The supply is very light. Rye flour \$5,75. City corn meal \$3,50.

Gaara;—The recelpts of wheat are light. Sales to-day of good to prime reds at 130 a 136 cts; and to good do. 120 a 130 cts; white wheat 138 a 142 cts, infinity flour do. 142 a 145 cts. Large receipts of corn and the market dull. Sales of white at 52 a 55 cts, and yellow do. 59 a 61 cts; coats 35 a 40 cts; rye \$5 cts; cloveraced \$4,25 a 450.

BEEF CATTLE—At the scales on Monday 1550 head were offered, of which 550 head were sold to city butchers and prices at \$2 to 3,12 1-2 per 100 ibs. on the hoof, equal to \$4 is 6 net and averaging \$2,62 1-2, gross. Of the above 700 head were direct to Philadelphia, 250 do left over unsold. Prices show a slight advance on last week.

Hoos.—There is a good supply of live hogs in market and a barge number of froves are on the way to market. Prices have again declined and we now quote at \$5 a 5,25 per 100 lbs.

Paovisions.—The transactions in Pork have been limited. Old Mess is held at \$13 a 14; Prime 10; New City packed \$15 and Prime \$12. Nothing doing in Beel.—Prices merely nominal—Mess \$12; No. 1 \$5,90 a 10, and Prime \$8. The market for Bacon is juid. Sales of old Shoulders 6 a 6 3-4 cts; Sides 6 1-2 centes; Hams 10 a 10.12 to 10.34 cts. A sale of 250 dregs. Western Lard at 8 cts., on time deliverable show the supplies of the sales at \$7.15 a 28 1-2 cts in hhads and bibls.—the market rather quiet.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

the great remety for

CONSUMPTION,
And the best medicine known to man for
bethma of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis,
enza, Coughs, Colits, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shart
ness of Breath, pains and weakness in the
side, breast, de., and all other discases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease one which this "Blanco"

I.IVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected PERMANENT CURES!

after every known remedy had failed to produce this desired effect.

Beisdes its astonishing efficacy in the disease above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in ASTIMA, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which its recommended. It he not my intention, therefore, either to cleak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtue; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavor to give a brief statement of its usefulness, and faster myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues, as will satisfy the most incredicus, that Consumption may and "CAN BE CURED," if this medicine be resorted to it time.

For sale by
R. S. PATTERSON, Washington,
JOHN R. PIERPOINT, Alexandria, a
BARNARD & MAYFIELD, Georgeto

MARRIED,
At College(Hill, on Sunday evening, the 12th instant, by
the Rev. J. S. Bacos, Mr. JAMSS FRASER to Miss SA-LINA BROADRUP, both of this city.

THE MARRIED WONAN'S PRIVATE
PREDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MARRIELO
PROSESSOR OF DESSESSOR OF THE STATE OF THE STATE
The great demand for this most important work, of
which thousands are sold) has compeled the issue of another celtion. It is intended especially for the married, as it
discloses important server's which should be known to them
symptoms, and the most efficient remedies and mention
tain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is
subject.

tain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

It is an important question to the married why it is that we behold so many married immics skelly, debilitated and we behold so many married immics skelly, debilitated and property of the state of remedy. They will here find three importance succeptible of remedy. They will here find three importance in the state of the state

BLANK BOOKS.

BOOKS, J.EDGERS, and RECORD BOOKS of a ry superior quality, just received, and for sale at very folial and the sale of the s

City Intelligence.

Tarking Church.—We perceive that this Church, elitated on 5th street, opposite the City Hall, has undergone a repairing; the outer wall has been repairted and plastered, and presents a most imposing front. We understand that the pastor, Mr. Butler contemplates executing a new and more extensive edifice, since this is too small to accommodate his congregation, and consequently will offer the present fine building for sale. Mr. Butler's popularity as a divine is indeed enviable.

building for sale. Mr. Butler's popularity as a divine is indeed enviable.

Is indeed enviable.

ADELPHI.—This establishment, we are credibly informed will be opened on Monday next. As we were carried through the entire building, we are confident of the success of the undertaking since the arrangement is an adapted to the plan proposed. Messrs. Brown & Nichols bave escreet their wonted talent in preparing this building for a theatre. The dimensions being adequate to the design, as it fronts 25 feet and runs back about 100, and is capable of entertaining 1,000 persons. The perquette is properly elevated, so as to render it convenient for all to see and hear. The private boxes are exquisitely gotten up for convenience and ease. The decorations and paintings are under the supervision of Mr. Poliock. The scenie paintings and other stage decorations are under the talented Isherwood, well known to our community. We are happy to hear that Mr. Smith is retained for the orchestra; we all know his character as a musician. We are sangulue in our expectations of success to these gentlemen's design.

PENN. AVENUE.—We perceive that somebody has

tations of success to these gentlemen's design.

—————————

PENN. AVENUE.—We perceive that somebody has moved in the matter of lighting our cimmerian dark city, as they are engaged in planting lamp-posts along the avenue. But that is not the thing; we want a more permanent and a more brilliant affair. Crutchett's gas is the only effectual mode of properly lighting the town. The expense would be less the issue to the purpose, and on the whole, it would do credit to those who might be foremost in this project. The torch that lighted the Ephesian temple would be forgotten in the future memory of this Metropolitan enterprise.

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILBOAD—Change of Fure.—We learn that on and after Monday next, the fare on this road will be \$1,80 in either direction between Baltimore and Washington, and that the charge tor intermediate travel will be at the uniform rate of 41-2 cents per mile.

Caiminal Courr.—The Court yesterday had before them three cases of so little importance that we
will not note them.

In the case of George Humphreys (a case of larceny,) there was much forensic learning expended,
which resulted in finding of the prisoner gully, together with a cantence to occupy noten release or
penitentiary for the space of one year. Wilson for
prisoner.

Arrivals at Gotels, etc., up to 2 p. m.

NATIONAL HO'
I F Hallett, Boeton
I B Kirkham, N Y
E D Richardson, La
A I, Latham, Conn
R Schafer, Balt
Geut G B Minor, U S N
C O Minor, Fred
D H Les, Va
E B Baltzell, Md
Notman, Phila

INDIAN QUES
S T Hillman, N Y
J G Harris, U S N
J M Orom, Halt
M Thompson, Va
Lieut G P Lindsay, I
J Barrett, Washingto
Dr Lees, Balt
D M Comos, Va George Dent, Md J F Stone, do T E Tilden, Balt S T Mayurgill, Phila T S Seiden, Wash, and Mrs Selden
T B Pickett, Alexa
H C Smith do
P C Claughton, do

Wm Beebe, N Y
Geo Willholland, Phila' and
Mr Sehott, Phila
Mr Schott, Phila
Mr Schott, Phila
Mr Beatuph, U S M C
J P Ohl, Phila
Mr Warren, Boston
A Bosworth, R I

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

H W Wallace, Warre Wm M Hurne, Va J A Carter, do W E Gaskina, do E K Schaeffer, Balt G W Herring, do

PULLER'S HOTEL. N J Jones, Balt Balt J B Brayden, Md CONGRESS HALL, BY P. H. KING. M Caton, R I

PORT OF WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 15, 1847. Schr. Paramount, W. F. Nash, master, O. Taylor

Ner, Paramount, W. F. Awas, master, O. Laylor, tiver.
Schr. Climax, W. Gibson, master, wood, James Schr. Wm. Nelson, I. Allen, master, wood, James Harvey & Co.; river.
Schr. Ionic, H. Sadler, master, conl, John Pettibone, Havre-de-grace.
Schr. Ropeater, T. Travis, master, slate, Parker & Walt; Baltimore.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, DECEMBER 14, 1847. ARRIVED

Brig Virginia, Eldridge, Boston, plaister to Wm. Fowle & Sons and freight for the District. Steamer Columbia, Guyther, Baltimore, to J. J. Wheat & Bros. and freight for the District. Schr. Repeater, Traverse, Baltimore, to Lambert & McKensle and freight for the District. Br. Brig Rainbow, Church, 17 days from Nova Scotia, plaister to Wm. Fowle & Sons.

Br. Brig Mayflower, Graham, Halifax, by Wm

CANAL TRADE. Canal-boat Louisa, wood, J. Hill.

"Rolling Wave, wood, not sold.
"True Whig, wood, J. Hill.
"Champion, wood, not sold.
"Berlin, wood, J. Hill.

MOORHEAD'S GRADUATED MAGNET.
IC MACHINES for sale by
STEVENS, Late FISH & CO.
decl4 68-rod No. 1, Brown's Rotel. (Union and Baltimore Sun.)

EXHIBITION The Chinese Museum Exhibition

The Chinese Museum Exhibition
At Odd Fellows' Hall, 7th street,
Will close on Saturday next, December 18.
Open daily, till then, from 10 a. m. till 5 p. m., and
from 7 to 9 p. m.

Tills large and beautiful collection consists of Chinese
flagures of life size, several hundred Chinese Painting,
magnificent embrodered Articles, eigent Carvings in Ivory,
Shell, Wood, and Stone; Models of Houses, Stores, Pageha, and Vasses, Lam, the representations of the different
classes of society in Chine, show the manner of amoking
ophium, the peculiar mode of solutation of the Chinese, and
one of them, who he musician, will play upon a Chinese
Violin and sing a Chinese Song.
A descriptive catalogus of the articles and representations
with miscellaneous remark Customs, and Foreign Commerce
of China, can be obtained at the door.
Admittance 25 cents. Children under twelve years of
age, half price.

NOVEMBER REPORT.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSE

COMPANY (No. 11, Vall street, New Yor

during the month of October, 1917, one hundred

HE MUTON (No. 1994)
COMPananth of October, 1994;
COMPananth of October, 1994;
COMPananth of October, 1994;
Company of October, 1994;
Company of October, 1994;
Company, 1894;
Company, 189

Surplus, November 30, 1817, over \$400,000.

ROBERT I. PATTERSON, Presiden BENJAMN C. MILLER, Secretary.

J. C. LEWIS, Agent, Washington, 7th street, opposite General Post Office, RARVEY LINDSLY, M. D., Physician, Corner of C and 4 L9 streets of the Company of C and 4 L9 streets of the Company of C and 4 L9 streets of the Company of C and 4 L9 streets of the Company of the Compan

Vanilla Beans. A Prime article of VANILLA BEANS on hand, and Granic GBARLES STOTT, Dringels,